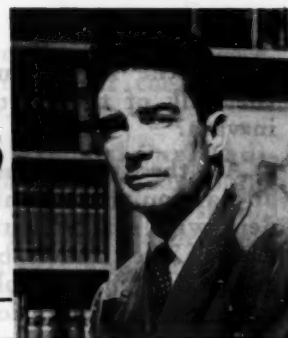


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RECOGNITION OF RED CHINA

by Charles Callan Tansill

Since 1946, the United States has extended diplomatic recognition to approximately 50 'new nations' — nations which formerly had been colonial dependencies or parts of other nations. American diplomatic recognition is closely related to the admission of new nations to United Nations membership; and admission of new UN members has a profound effect on the balance of power in the cold war. Hence, it becomes important for Americans to know what their government's policy is with regard to recognizing new nations. What is the Recognition Policy of the United States?

For an answer to this question, we went to Dr. Charles Callan Tansill, the foremost authority on American diplomatic history. Dr. Tansill was for years Professor of American Diplomatic History at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. Author of *America Goes To War*, a scholarly account of America's involvement in World War I, and of *Back Door to War*, a monumental documentation of Roosevelt Foreign Policy from 1933 to 1941, Dr. Tansill is a leader among our finest revisionist historians. He wrote the following brief account of America's Recognition Policy specifically for this Report.

The recent action by the Security Council of the United Nations (approving UN membership for another communist puppet state — Outer Mongolia) brings up many important questions. Is this merely a prelude to the admission of red China? If the Peiping Government finally gains admission into the United Nations, what then?

Can the Kennedy Administration remain passive in the face of red China membership in the United Nations when it is remembered that in November, 1950, red China invaded South Korea and (in the war of aggression that ensued) more than 33,000 American troops were killed with a total American casualty list of 136,916?

Can the United Nations conveniently overlook the fact that on February 1, 1951, the Assembly voted in favor of a resolution that condemned this red Chinese invasion as an "act of aggression"?

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Did the American troops that made up the bulk of the United Nations' army fight in vain?

All these questions are closely related to any action that might be taken by the President with reference to the recognition of red China. They inevitably lead to a discussion of the Recognition Policy of the United States since the Constitution went into effect in 1789.

In American practice, recognition has usually been extended after a new state or new government has given unmistakable evidence of its ability to maintain a separate existence and to fulfill its international obligations. In the Constitution of the United States, there is no express mention of the power of recognition. Provision is made, however, for the reception of ambassadors and other public ministers by the President. According to diplomatic practice, the very fact of reception constitutes a mode of recognition. It was in this manner that the government of the United States inaugurated our Recognition Policy by extending recognition to the newly organized republican government of France on May 17, 1793. Recognition may also be extended through the issuance of exequaturs to foreign consular agents, through the dispatch of accredited diplomatic representatives, or through the initiation of treaty negotiations.

It was Jefferson, as our first Secretary of State, who formulated the American doctrine of recognition. His correspondence reveals that, while he advocated the recognition of *de facto* governments, his advocacy of such governments was based upon the assumption that these governments represented the will of the majority of the people concerned.

A *de facto* government is one actually functioning as a result of a revolution or rebellion but not yet permanently established or recognized.

Jefferson was not interested in *de facto* governments erected by aggressive minorities. His position was made very clear in his instructions to Gouverneur Morris with reference to the revolutionary government of France. In this instruction of November 7, 1792, Jefferson said:

"It accords with our principles to acknowledge any Government to be rightful which is formed by the will of the nation, substantially declared."

On March 12, 1793, he repeated this dictum:

"We surely cannot deny to any nation that right whereon our own Government is founded — that every one may govern itself according to whatever form it pleases. The will of the nation is the only thing essential to be regarded."

These criteria, or tests of recognition, laid down by Jefferson were closely followed until 1877 when another criterion was added. In his annual message to Congress, December 3, 1877, President Hayes indicated that he had applied another test relative to the recognition of the Diaz government in Mexico. Hereafter, new governments to be recognized, should not only rest upon the will of the people but also must be able to *fulfill their international obligations*.

This new test received acceptance as one of the main criteria governing the recognition of new governments.

In February, 1913, just before the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson as President, Francisco Madero, the Chief Executive of Mexico, was driven by force from the Presidential office and murdered. The finger of suspicion pointed to Victoriano Huerta who soon assumed the Presidential office. President Wilson applied to the Huerta *de facto* government the Jeffersonian test of whether it rested upon the popular will of the Mexican people. Wilson refused to accord recognition to the Huerta government, thereby deeply disturbing extensive oil interests which had hoped to secure rich oil concessions from the Huerta hirelings. Wilson held firm, made Huerta flee his Presidential office and nearly brought on war with Mexico. But he had upheld the Jeffersonian policy of recognition, and had refused to recognize a government tainted with murder.

This cautious policy of recognition was not always followed by the Wilson Administration. In 1917, in the case of Russia, the Department of State bypassed the usual tests of recognition. On March 11, 1917, revolu-

tion broke out in St. Petersburg, and, on March 16, the Czar abdicated. A Provisional Government under Prince Lvov was established; and it promptly looked to the United States for recognition.

If the Department of State had applied the usual tests before extending recognition to this new regime, it would have been necessary for its leaders clearly to demonstrate that their political structure rested upon the broad basis of popular approval, clearly indicated in a plebiscite. But Secretary Lansing conveniently overlooked the usual criteria. The Provisional Government in Russia was speedily recognized and large loans were extended to it.

Under Bolshevik pressure the Provisional Government collapsed on November 7, 1917. The wishful thinking of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing had merely led to a costly experiment. And, with regard to the Bolsheviks who seized power in Russia, Wilson returned to the traditional American Recognition Policy.

It was the action of President Roosevelt, in recognizing red Russia in 1933, that completely wrecked the Recognition Policy of the United States. In 1932, Stalin had just completed the murder of 6,000,000 kulaks, or well-to-do Russian farmers. Stalin stretched his hands (red with this blood of millions) across the broad Atlantic; and Roosevelt grasped them in cordial friendship.

Roosevelt knew that, on August 10, 1920, Bainbridge Colby (the last Secretary of State under President Wilson) had sent a famous note to the Kremlin in which he rejected in bitter language the Soviet bid for recognition. Roosevelt also knew that every Secretary of State since Colby had sent similar notes of rejection. Acting as his own Secretary of State, Roosevelt sent to the Soviets a friendly invitation to apply for American recognition. Stalin complied instantly.

Communism badly needed American help. In Europe, Hitler was daily denouncing Soviet Russia; and, in the Far East, Japan had plans to push Russia out of North China. If Stalin could get Roosevelt to fight both Germany and Japan and crush them, Russia would dominate a large part of the world. Roosevelt did just that. The opening operation in this

grim game of saving communism was Roosevelt's diplomatic recognition of the Soviets on November 16, 1933.

Roosevelt cynically wrecked our traditional policy of recognition, by abandoning the old tests of whether a government should be recognized: that is, does the government rest on popular approval; and can it be depended on to fulfill its international obligations?

Roosevelt, and the whole world, knew that Stalin was the greatest mass murderer of all time and that his government was imposed upon the Russian people by murder and brute force. Roosevelt knew that the Soviet government had a long record of refusal to pay its just debts; and that it scorned the idea of fulfilling its international obligations. Roosevelt also knew that the announced aim of the Soviet Union was not only to infiltrate and destroy the institutions and liberties of our country, but also to kill millions of Americans.

Roosevelt's recognition of the Soviets in 1933 was the first act in a tragedy of errors that led to involvement in World War II, the destruction of Russia's encircling foes, and the gift of eleven billions of lend-lease goods — all of which made Russia a Frankenstein that now threatens to destroy not just "millions" of Americans, but everyone on the North American continent.

Is it not the grimmest jest in all history that official consideration is now being given to the erection of a memorial to Franklin D. Roosevelt? The numberless graves in Arlington National Cemetery and thousands of other nameless graves throughout the world (of Americans who lost their lives in World War II) are monuments to Roosevelt's memory. We need no other.

Neither Truman nor Eisenhower made (and certainly Kennedy shows no signs of making) any effort to restore the traditional American Policy of Recognition which Roosevelt wrecked. Apparently assuming that the old Jeffersonian ideals were dead and buried forever, Truman and Eisenhower began, and Kennedy continues, the horrifying practice of extending diplomatic recognition to small African states whose people are just emerging from cannibalism. Do the governments of

these semi-savage tribal nations rest upon the popular will of the peoples concerned? Absurd! The idea of suffrage has never entered the minds of African primitives who are only a half-step above the Stone Age. It is equally preposterous to claim that these black caricatures of nations can fulfill their international obligations. International law has no meaning for blacks who still have wistful memories of the jungle feasts that follow a ritual of cannibalism.

At present, the United States government has no Recognition Policy. The nation watches and guesses, with anxiety, as we move rapidly toward the day when the Kennedy Administration must resolve the inevitable question: will we extend diplomatic recognition to red China?

The people had better exert maximum pressure on Congress to demand a restoration of the traditional American Policy of Recognition. This policy would prohibit our recognition of red China, a brutal regime resting not on popular will but on mass murder and slavery.

* * * * *

We Must Get Out of the UN

As Dr. Tansill points out, we could solve the problem of recognizing red China, by simply returning to traditional American policy: that would foreclose any possibility of our recognizing the red Chinese.

We should solve the problem of red China's admission to the United Nations, not by trying to keep red China out, but by getting out of the United Nations ourselves and getting the United Nations out of the United States.

All well-informed Americans know that the United Nations Charter is a multi-nation treaty which, if obeyed by all parties to it, would require member nations to cooperate in socializing their national economies and then to merge into a unified worldwide socialist system. Creation of a world socialist system is the objective of communism. Thus, as created, the United Nations and all its specialized

agencies are designed to serve the cause of communism.

In many specific ways, the United Nations has promoted the interests of the Soviet Union. It is universally known that the United Nations and its specialized agencies provide diplomatic immunity to, and a cover for, Soviet secret police, spies, saboteurs, and propagandists to enter, and travel in, the United States.

But the United Nations' primary service to the Soviet Union and its primary disservice to the United States have resulted from the weakness and folly (and/or treachery) of our own leaders. Having been brainwashed with the fantastic and fallacious notion that, in the interests of world peace, all nations must be controlled by decisions of an international parliament, the United States leadership has slavishly subjected itself to the whims and desires and resolutions of the United Nations, although no other government in the world does so.

The result is that we, the greatest nation on earth, have no national policy. We try to handle the foreign affairs of our nation through United Nations' agencies whose bills we pay, but in which we have one lone vote—a vote on a par with that of any little African nation of semi-savages or of a Soviet puppet state like Outer Mongolia.

Shift In the Balance of Power

The situation was bad enough when we first joined the United Nations in 1945. Now, the situation is such that our very survival depends on our getting out of the United Nations completely.

During the first year of its existence, 1946, the United Nations had 51 members. Two-thirds of these could be depended on to vote with the United States on most issues involving differences of opinion between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. During the Truman administration, nine new nations were admitted to

UN membership. All of them joined the Soviet bloc or neutralist bloc, which is generally pro-communist.

It was during the Eisenhower administration that the United Nations became the horrible thing it now is: an international organization dominated by impoverished, often uncivilized, nations which pay none of the UN bills, but have fifty times more power in the UN than the United States—which officially pays 32.5% of all UN bills and which, indirectly, virtually finances the whole ghastly thing.

During the Eisenhower administration, 39 new nations were admitted to the UN; and the balance of power in the United Nations shifted to the African-Asian-neutralist nations. A few events during the last years of the Eisenhower administration will illustrate.

In December, 1958, the United Nations General Assembly voted on a resolution to criticize the Soviet Union for brutal suppression of freedom in Hungary. Yugoslavia voted with the 9 other communist nations against the resolution. Fifteen nations—some considered as our "western allies," and all on the receiving end of American foreign aid—refused to vote, thus refusing to support the United States and refusing to criticize the Soviet Union. The fifteen: Afghanistan, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, United Arab Republic.

In a press conference one week before this UN vote, President Eisenhower had said that our foreign aid is in our own interest because it produces a strong union between us and the nations receiving it.

On December 4, 1958, Dr. Charles H. Malik of Lebanon, then President of the United Nations General Assembly, in a public speech at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, said that the number of countries voting against the United States proposals in the UN

is increasing — and that the nations opposing us are scattered all over the world.

Carlos P. Romulo, Philippine Ambassador to the United States, on the same occasion, said the "underdeveloped" nations are losing respect for the west, particularly for the United States. He said that the "uncommitted" people of Asia and Africa are impressed by the fact that after only fifteen years of world leadership, the United States is losing to the Soviet Union.

The Security Council of the United Nations is composed of five permanent members (United States, Soviet Union, Nationalist China, England, France) and six non-permanent members. The non-permanent members are elected for two-year terms by the UN General Assembly.

The UN Charter says that, in electing these non-permanent members, "due regard" should be "specially paid, in the first instance, to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace."

The one big war which the United Nations has fought allegedly in the interest of "peace" was in Korea. The only UN member which gave the United States and South Korea any appreciable help in that tragedy was Turkey. All communist nations were, in effect if not formally, at war with the UN during the Korean conflict.

In 1959, the UN General Assembly had the job of electing a non-permanent member to the Security Council, as a replacement for Japan whose two-year term ended that year. The United States proposed and supported Turkey, because of Turkey's "record in the United Nations." The "Afro-Asian" bloc, supported by Latin American nations, joined communist nations to support communist Poland instead of Turkey.

Ultimately, a compromise agreement permitted Poland and Turkey to alternate occupying this seat. But the significant thing is that many members of the UN General

Assembly rejected the nation which had supported a UN war and supported a communist nation which had been the enemy in that war! The "explanation" was rather well summed up in a *New York Times* news article, October 13, 1959:

"Many delegates believe that Premier Khrushchev's talks with President Eisenhower have reduced international tension and are therefore unwilling to take action that the Soviet Union would interpret as a resumption of the cold war."

In short, not one member of the United Nations has any fear, or hesitancy for any reason, to oppose and offend the United States which gives lavish aid to all of them; but they are all afraid to do anything that might irritate the Soviets.

We Pay the Bill

In 1960, the operating budget of the United Nations was \$334,700,000.00. Of this amount, the United States paid \$146,200,000.00; the Soviets paid \$18,200,000.00. And that is only part of the story. The United Nations' "policing activities" in the Congo—which are promoting the Soviet cause by fighting against pro-western, anti-communist factions, to keep communist and pro-communists in power—cost 100 million dollars a year. The Soviets refuse to pay a penny of that cost. The cost of maintaining Arab refugees from Palestine, in the Gaza Strip, is about 20 million dollars a year. The Soviets refuse to pay one penny of that.

In the end, of course, the United States (in addition to paying its own assessments, which amount to almost one-third of the total) makes up the deficits caused by the communists' refusals to pay their small assessments.

During its 13th Annual Session, the United Nations General Assembly created a special fund of 100 million dollars to supplement the UN technical assistance program for underdeveloped nations. The United States agreed to put up half of the total amount.

Liberal Insanity

In 1961, neutralist nations which are members of the United Nations and which have received more than 6 billion dollars in aid from the United States, practically nothing from the Soviet Union, met in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, to express approval of Soviet foreign policy and condemn United States policies. The neutralists even blamed the United States because the Soviets had resumed the testing of nuclear weapons.

On July 26, 1961, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, Prime Minister of Nigeria, spoke in Washington to the United States House of Representatives. Balewa demanded that the United Nations be strengthened "to make it impossible for any nation to ignore its authority."

Balewa's speech to a bored House of Representatives was treated as an unimportant event; but, in a way, it was among the most important public pronouncements made during the year 1961. The prime minister of one of the backward African nations which now control United Nations policies, told our Congress that *his* United Nations should now be given the power to enforce its decisions on us.

It would not be a welcome or pleasant sight—but would at least be understandable—if the underdeveloped nations of Africa played the toady to us, fawning and wheedling to get our money and support.

But the incredible fact is that we, the greatest nation in history, play the toady to them. Any representative from any new African nation, whose population may consist of a few hundred thousand cannibals and stone-age tribal clans, whose economy has been supported by our aid, and whose culture consists largely of decorations carved or burned on the faces of children—threatens the United States and makes demands on us, and we fearfully comply, lest the dark people of the earth think ill of us.

The liberal leaders of America have become quite insane about the question of race. They have developed a deep sense of shame about being white people. At home, they will tear up the Constitution and undermine the liberties of the whole nation in order to support some cause sponsored by a pro-communist negro organization. Abroad, they will take any insult and sacrifice the most vital interests of their own country and of their own race to serve the "underdeveloped colored people."

The only nation in Africa which we vote against in the United Nations is the only white Christian nation on that unhappy continent — the Union of South Africa, an outpost of white civilization hemmed in by about 15 million savages. We insult and condemn our own kind, the white South Africans, and support the savages.

We supported the primitive Congolese negroes against the Belgians and French and English. We support Algeria against France. We support the colored agitators in Angola against Portugal. We supported the pro-communist colored Indonesians against the Dutch.

Aware of this psychosis—this suicidal tendency—on the part of our 'liberal' political leaders, let's take a look at the present balance of power in the United Nations.

During the first year of the Kennedy administration, 4 new nations were admitted to UN membership. The last two were Outer Mongolia and Mauritania, which became the 102nd and 103rd members of the UN. Outer Mongolia is a Soviet puppet state (lying between red China and Siberia) which consists mainly of nomadic tribesmen roaming the Gobi Desert. Mauritania is on the west coast of Africa.

Of the present 103 members of the United Nations, 11 are communist nations; 20 are Latin American nations (which, in increasing numbers, vote with the African-Asian-Neutralist bloc); 49 belong to the African-Asian-Neutralist bloc; only 23 *are even listed* as belonging to the "western group." Here are those 23 "western group" nations in the UN: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, England (United Kingdom), Finland,

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report*.

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Those are our "allies" in the United Nations! Finland is under the thumb of the Soviet Union. Iceland is pro-communist. Greece has been moving leftward for years and supports the Soviet Union as often as she supports the United States in the United Nations. Israel is a heavy liability to American diplomacy. Every one of the major European states has been deeply offended by our support of inde-

pendence for the colored people in their former possessions.

Not one of the other 23 so-called "western-group" nations can be depended on to support the United States on any critically dangerous issue; but the remaining 80 members of the UN can be depended on to vote against us, or to abstain, through fear of offending the Soviets.

If we wish to survive as a free people, we had better put relentless pressure on Congress to get us out of the United Nations—before it is too late.

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